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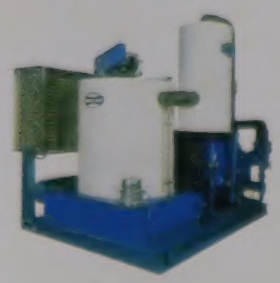
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MPEDA Awards
for outstanding Export Performance 2000-01

MPEDA honoured top 21 Indian marine product exporters for their outstanding export performance for the year 2000-01. The Hon'ble Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Sri. Rajiv Prathap Reddy presented the awards in a function held at Hotel Swathi Plaza, Bhubaneswar.

Following 21 companies were the award winners:

M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Chennai, M/s. Crown Frozen Foods, Mumbai, M/s. Falcon Marine Exports Ltd., Bhhubaneswar, M/s. Nekkanthi Seafoods Ltd., Visakhapatnam, M/s. Crown Frozen Foods, Mumbai, M/s. Abad Fisheries, Kochi, M/s. Excel Ice Services, Mumbai, M/s. Castlerock Fisheries Ltd., Mumbai, M/s. Excel Ice Services, Mumbai, M/s. Chand International, Mumbai, M/s. Marinex, Chennai, M/s. B.S. Seafoods, West Bengal, M/s. Madras Seafoods, Chennai, M/s. Scanet Exports Ltd., Chennai, M/s. Asian Exports, Kolkata, M/s. Pescina Indica, Kolkotta, M/s. Dragon Fisheries Ltd., New Delhi, M/s. Suvarna Rekha Marines, Visakapatnam, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Chennai, M/s. Hiravathi Exports Ltd., Porbander, and M/s. Wellcome Fisheries Ltd., Chennai.

Shri. Krishnaiya Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, West Bengal, Shri. Prasanna Patsari, M.P., Shri. Prabath Samanthray M.P., Shri. Tara Ranjan Patnaik, Vice President SEAI and Shri. R. Bhattacharya, Secretary General SEAI were also present on the occasion.

Views of the dignitaries

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Mr. Shivaram K. Warrior, Business Manager, Hindustan Lever Ltd. receives the award from Shri. Rajiv Prath Rudy, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

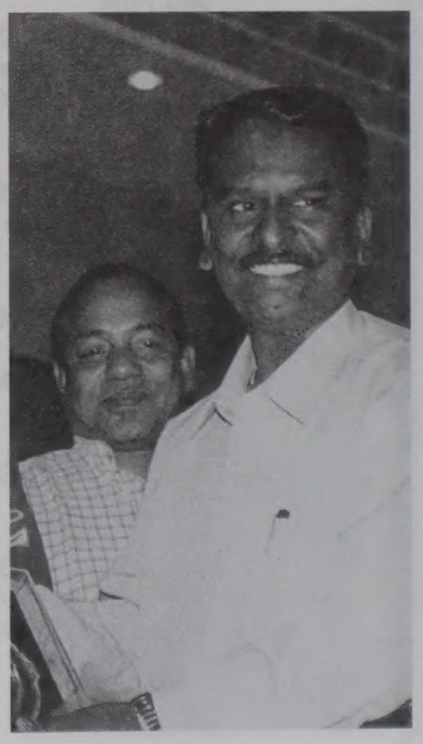
Mr. Tara Ranjan Patnaik, Chairman, Falcon Marine Exports.

Mr. A. Sreeram, Executive Director, M/s. Nekkanthi Seafoods.

Mr. B.N. Linga Reddy, Director, Castlerock Fisheries.

Mr. Mohammed Hanif Ansari, Chief Executive, M/s. Chand International.

Mr. Sudhir Ranjan Das, Managing Director, M/s. B.S. Seafoods Ltd.



Mr. K. Sekar, Chief Executive, M/s. Madras Seafoods.

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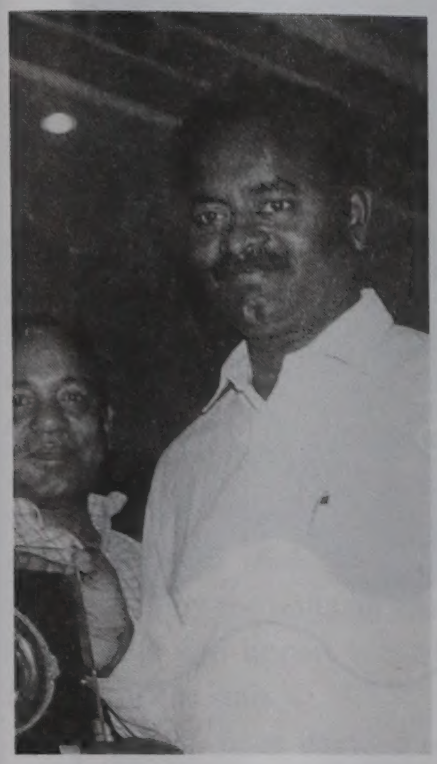
MPEDA Awards



Mr. Ravi Shankar, Manager, M/s. Scanet Exports Ltd.

Mr. Deepak Nopany, M/s. Asian Exports.

Mrs. and Mr. Jonathan A. Rao, Chief Executives, M/s. Pescina Indica.

Mr. T. Reghunatha Reddy, Managing Director, M/s. Suvarna Rekha Marine Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Ram B. Panjri, Chief Executive, M/s. Hiravathi Exports Ltd.

Mr. A. Abdul Kareem, Chief Executive, M/s. Wellcome Fisheries Ltd.

Mr. B.N. Linga Reddy, M/s. Crown Frozen Foods Ltd.

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Highlights of Exim Policy, 2002-07

I. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) shall be permitted in SEZs. Detailed guidelines are being worked out by RBI. This should help some of our cities emerge as financial nerve centres of Asia.

Units in SEZ would be permitted to undertake hedging of commodity price risks, provided such transactions are undertaken by the units on stand-alone basis. This will impart security to the returns of the unit.

It has also been decided to permit External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) for a tenure of less than three years in SEZs. The detailed guidelines will be worked out by RBI. This will provide opportunities for accessing working capital loan for these units at internationally competitive rates.

II. Employment oriented

(a) Agriculture

Export restrictions like registration and packaging requirement are being removed on Butter, Wheat and Wheat products, Coarse Grains, Groundnut Oil and Cashew to Russia . Quantitative and packaging restrictions on wheat and its products, Butter, Pulses, grain and flour of Barley, Maize, Bajra, Ragi and Jowar have already been removed on 5th March, 2002.

Restrictions on export of all cultivated (other than wild) varieties of seed, except Jute and Onion, removed.

To promote export of agro and agro based products, 20 Agri export zones have been notified.

In order to promote diversification of agriculture, transport subsidy shall be available for export of fruits, vegetables, floriculture, poultry and dairy products. The details shall be worked out in three months.

3% special DEPB rate for primary & processed foods exported in retail packaging of 1 kg or less,

(b) Cottage Sector and Handicrafts

(i) An amount of Rs. 5 crore under Market Access Initiative (MAI) has been earmarked for promoting cottage sector exports coming under the KVIC.

(ii) The units in the handicrafts sector can also access funds from MAI scheme for development of website for virtual exhibition of their product.

(iii) Under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, these units will not be required to maintain average level of exports, while calculating the Export Obligation.

(iv) These units shall be entitled to the benefit of Export House status on achieving lower average export performance of Rs.5 crore as against Rs. 15 crore for others; and

(v) The units in handicraft sector shall be entitled to duty free imports of an enlarged list of items as embellishments upto 3% of FOB value of their exports.

(c) Small Scale Industry

With a view to encouraging further development of centres of economic and export excellence such as Tirupur for hosiery, woolen blanket in Panipat, woolen knitwear in Ludhiana, following benefits shall be available to small scale sector:

(i) Common service providers in these areas shall be entitled for facility of EPCG scheme.

(ii) The recognised associations of units in these areas will be able to access the funds under the Market Access Initiative scheme for creating focused technological services and marketing abroad.

(iii) Such areas will receive priority for assistance for identified critical infrastructure gaps from the scheme on Central Assistance to States

(iv) Entitlement for Export House status at Rs. 5 crore instead of Rs. 15 crore for others.

(d) Leather

Duty free imports of trimmings and embellishments upto 3% of the FOB value hitherto confined to leather garments extended to all leather products.

(e) Textiles

(i) Sample fabrics permitted duty free within the 3% limit for trimmings and embellishments.

(ii) 10% variation in GSM be allowed for Fabrics under Advance Licence.

(iii) Additional items such as zip fasteners, inlay cards, eyelets, rivets, eyes, toggles, velcro tape, cord and cord stopper included in input output norms.

(iv) Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) rates for all kinds of blended fabrics permitted. Such blended fabrics to have the lowest rate as applicable to different constituent fabrics.

(f) Gem & Jewellery

(i) Customs duty on import of rough diamonds is being reduced to O%. Import of rough diamonds is already freely allowed. Licensing regime for rough diamond is being abolished. This should help the country emerge as a major international centre for diamonds.

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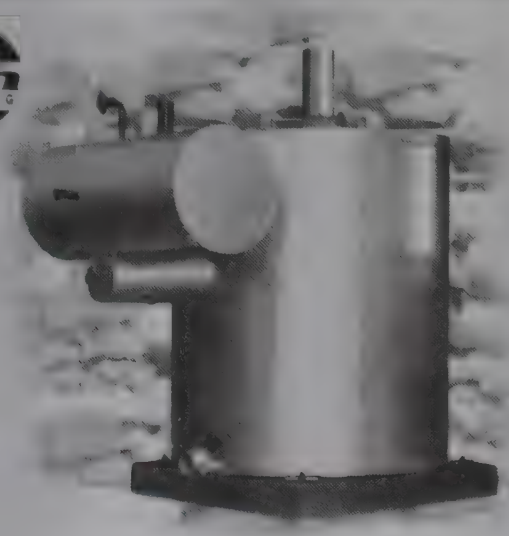

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(ii) Value addition norms for export of plain jewellery reduced from 10% to 7%. Export of all mechanised unstudded jewellery allowed at a value addition of 3% only. Having already achieved leadership position in diamonds, now efforts will be made for achieving quantum jump on jewellery exports as well.

(iii) Personal carriage of jewellery allowed through Hyderabad and Jaipur airport as well.

III. Technology oriented

(a) Electronic hardware

The Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme is being modified to enable the sector to face the zero duty regime under ITA (Information Technology Agreement)-I. The units shall be entitled to following facility: Net Foreign Exchange as a Percentage of Exports (NFEP) positive in 5 years.

No other export obligation for units in EHTP.

Supplies of ITA I items having zero duty in the domestic market to be eligible for counting of export obligation.

(b) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

All pesticides formulations to have 65% of DEPB rate of such pesticides.

Free export of samples without any limit.

Reimbursement of 50% of registration fees for registration of drugs.

(c) Projects

Free import of equipment and other goods used abroad for more than one year.

IV. Growth Oriented

(a) Strategic Package for Status Holders

The status holders shall be eligible for the following new/ special facilities:

(i) Licence/Certificate/Permissions and Customs clearances for both imports and exports on self-declaration basis.

(ii) Fixation of Input-Output norms on priority;

(iii) Priority Finance for medium and long term capital requirement as per conditions notified by RBI;

(iv) Exemption from compulsory negotiation of documents through banks. The remittance, however, would continue to be received through banking channels;

(v) 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency(EEFC) account;

(vi) Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.

Product Group	Value of fuel as a percentage of FOB value of exports
Bulk drug and drug intermediates	5%
Dye and dye intermediates	4%
Glass	5%
Ceramic products	5%
Paper made from wood pulp/waste paper	5%
Pesticides (Technical)/Pesticides formulation from basic state	5%
Refractory items	7%
Ferrous engineering products manufactured through forging/casting process	7%
Non ferrous basic metal	4%
Plastic and plastic products from basic/monomer stage	5%
Fibre to yarn	4%
Yarn to fabric/madeups/garments	3%
Fibre to fabric/madeups/garments	7%

(b) Neutralising high fuel costs

I. Fuel costs to be rebated by it in Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) for all export products. This would enhance the cost competitiveness of our export products. The value of fuel to be permitted as a percentage of FOB value of exports for various product groups is as under:

(c) Diversification of markets

(i) Setting up of "Business Centre" in Indian missions abroad for visiting Indian exporters/businessmen.

(ii) ITPO portal to host a permanent virtual exhibition of Indian export product.

(iii) Focus LAC (Latin American Countries) was launched in November, 1997 in order to accelerate our trade with Latin American countries. This has been a great success. To consolidate the gains of this programme, we are extending this upto March, 2003.

(iv) Focus Africa is being launched. There is tremendous potential for trade with the Sub Saharan African region. During 2000-01, India's total trade with Sub Saharan African region was US$ 3.3 billion. Out of this, our exports accounted for US$ 1.8 billion and our imports were US$ 1.5 billion. The first phase of the Focus Africa programme shall include 7 countries namely, Nigeria, South Africa, Mauritius, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Ghana. The exporters exporting to these markets shall be given Export House Status on export of Rs. 5 crore.

(v) Links with CIS countries to be re-

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vived. We have traditional trade ties with these countries . In the year 2000-01, our exports to these countries were to the extent of US$ 1082 million. In this group, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Azerbaijan to be in special focus in the first phase.

(d) North Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir

Transport subsidy for exports to be given to units located in North East, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir so as to offset the disadvantage of being far from ports.

(e) Re-location of industries

To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries would be permitted to be imported without a licence, where the depreciated value of such relocating plants exceeds Rs. 50 crores.

(V) Reduction in transaction time & cost

With a view to reducing transaction cost, various procedural simplifications have been introduced. These include:

DGFT

(i) A new 8 digit commodity classification for imports is being adopted. This classification shall also be adopted by Customs and DGCI&S shortly. The common classification to be used by DGFT and Customs will eliminate the classification disputes and hence reduce transaction costs and time. Similarly, Ministry of Environment and Forests is in the process of finalization of guidelines to regulate the import of hazardous waste.

(ii) Further simplification of all schemes.

(iii) Reduction of the maximum fee limit for electronic application under various schemes from Rs. 1.5 lakh to Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(iii) Same day licensing introduced in all regional offices.

Customs

Adoption and harmonisation of the 8 digit ITC(HS) code.

The percentage of physical examination of export cargo has already been reduced to less than 10 percent except for few sensitive destinations.

The application for fixation of brand rate of drawback shall be finalised within 15 days.

Banks

Direct negotiation of export documents to be permitted. This will help the exporters to save bank charges. 100% retention in EEFC accounts.

The repatriation period for realisation of export proceeds extended from 180 days to 360 days. The facility is already available to units in SEZ and exporters exporting to Latin American countries.

These facilities are being made available to status holders only for the present.

VI. Trust Based

Import/Export of samples to be liberalised for encouraging product upgradation.

Penal interest rate for bonafide defaults to be brought down from 24% to 15%.

No penalty for non-realisation of export proceeds in respect of cases covered by ECGC insurance package.

No seizure of stock in trade so as to disrupt the manufacturing process affecting delivery schedule of exporters.

(i) Foreign Inward Remittance Certificate (FIRC) to be accepted in lieu of Bank Realisation Certificate for documents negotiated directly.

(ii) Optional facility to convert from one scheme to another scheme. In case the exporter is denied the benefit under one scheme, he shall be entitled to claim benefit under some other scheme.

(iv) Newcomers to be entitled for licences without any verification against execution of Bank Guarantee.

VII. Duty neutralisation instruments

(a) Advance Licence

Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) book to be abolished. Redemption on the basis of Shipping bills and Bank Realisation Certificates.

Withdrawal of Advance Licence for Annual Requirement (AAL) scheme as problems were encountered in closure of AAL and the significance of scheme considerably reduced due to dispensation of DEEC. The exporters can avail Advance Licence for any value.

Mandatory spares to be allowed in the Advance Licence upto 10% of the CIF value.

(b) Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC)

Technical characteristics to be dispensed with for audit purpose.

(c) Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB)

Value cap exemption granted on 429 items to continue.

No Present Market Value (PMV) verification except on specific intelligence.

Same DEPB rate for exports whether as CBUs or in CKD/SKD form, Reduction in rates only after due notice.

DEPB for transport vehicles to Nepal in free foreign exchange.

DEPB rates for composite items to have lowest rate applicable for such constituent.

(d) Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)

EPCG licences of Rs.100 crore or more to have 12 year export obligation (EO) period with 5 year moratorium period.

EO fulfilment period extended from 8 years to 12 years in respect of units in agri-export zones and in respect of companies under the revival plan of BIFR.

Supplies under Deemed Exports to be eligible for export obligation fulfilment along with deemed export benefit.

Re-fixation of EO in respect of past cases of imports of second hand capital goods under EPCG Scheme.

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Full-service seafood makes a comeback in supermarkets

FIMI study suggests grocers may be returning to service in new seafood departments

Lisa Duchene

At the newly remodeled Hannaford grocery store in Portland, Maine, the full service seafood department offers three cases of fresh seafood, three self-service cases, a lobster tank and a demo station. A dark-blue-tiled back wall adorned with pictures of schooling fish adds sparkle and energy to Daily Catch, Hannaford's name for the seafood department in its new stores..

Hannaford, a 114-store chain owned by the Belgian Food retailer Delhaize Group, is heavily promoting the perishables selection in its most recent stores as part of a new brand image. And it's not the only chain adding full-service seafood to its new stores.

Weis Markets' new 54,457square-foot superstore in Nanticoke, Pa., features a service seafood department. In San Bernardino, Calif, Stater Bros. Markets' newest supermarket includes a fresh service seafood department with a lobster tank.

Seafood departments rank as the service department most frequently included in new stores, according to the Food Marketing Institute's Facts About Store Development 2001. One hundred percent of grocers surveyed say their new stores include a seafood department, a huge leap from the 50 percent of stores that included a service seafood department in new stores 10 years ago.

That indicates a resurgence in service seafood departments, says Michelle Jaketic, a research manager at the Food Marketing Institute.

Numbers for perishables and service departments have been high in recent years, she says.

"Supermarkets are focusing more on customer service, and I think that's why it's important to have these departments. Consumers want freshness, and they want high quality."

At Giant Food Stores in Carlisle, Pa., all but four of the 107 stores in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia offer full-service seafood cases. They also offer self-service for the customer who would rather grab and go than take a number and wait in line.

"We think there's an advantage to the service environment," says Mike Sonberg, Giant's director of meat and seafood category management. "Customers can come into our stores and get service and a personal touch they can't get in other stores, and we see the advantage to that."

Sales at service crises are also generally better than self-serve because there is more space dedicated to them, says Sonberg.

Giant is converting existing self service departments to full service during store remodels. The goal is to eventually have service seafood departments in 100 percent of the stores, he says.

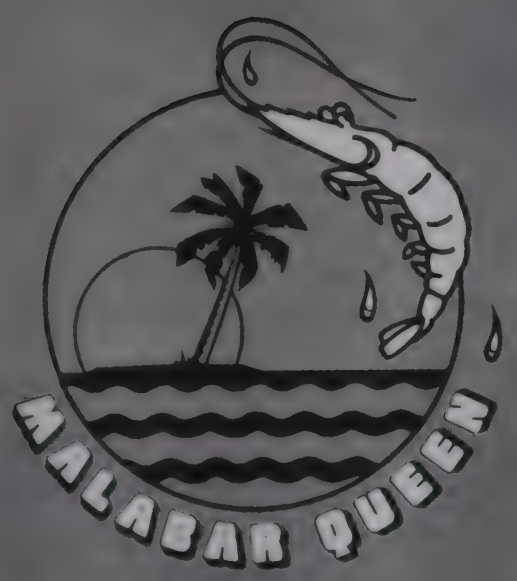
Iceless cases are featured in Giant's new seafood departments, eliminating a lot of labor and maintenance. Sonberg says the display is more visually appealing since ice doesn't melt away. And the product is refrigerated at a consistent temperature, improving quality.

Newer seafood departments are also smaller, says Jaketic. But even with shrinking footprints, supermarkets are offering more services to their customers.

In 1999, seafood departments ranged in size from 560 to 1,000 square feet, with a median size of 754 square feet according to FMI. In 2000 (the year data was collected for the 2001 report), seafood departments ranged from 364 to 850 square feet, with a median size of 417 square feet, says Jaketic.

Self-service versus full-service seems to be a cyclical trend, says Sonberg, who notes Giant has always

Contd. on page 27



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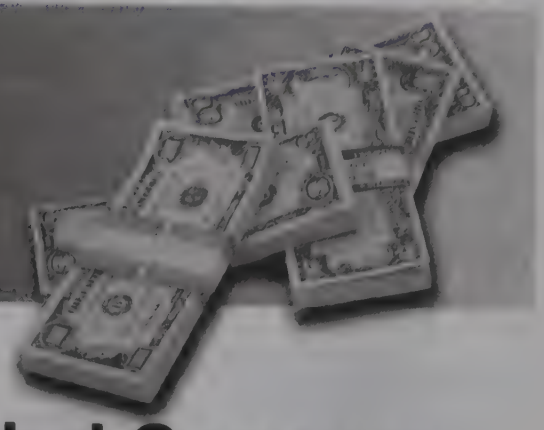

Financial Assistance Schemes Supporting Indian Seafood's Global Conquer

Salient Features of the Schemes:

Eligibility: The units which are registered with MPEDA ore eligible for the subsidy. The cases other than that are mentioned separately.

General Conditions:

1. The subsidy assistance under each scheme will be available only once tc a unit.
2. The arrangement for procurement of machinery, equipment on which subsidy assistance is sought, should be made only after obtaining written Advance Approval from the Authority wherever it is specified. Those which are procured before obtaining advance approval will not qualify for subsidy assistance. The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy assistance for the same machinery equipment etc. from any other source. Also those who have taken advance approval will be eligible for claiming subsidy only if the scheme is in operation.
3. "No Objection Certificate" from the concerned, wherever necessary should be produced by the beneficiary before disbursement of the subsidy.
4. The beneficiary has to execute a bond in a stamp paper for a period as specified, in which the terms and conditions the beneficiary has to comply with, will be given.

In case of aqua farmers, for availing subsidy assistance, for establishing Effluent treatment system in shrimp farms, purchasing water testing kit/ equipments, developing new areas for brackish water shrimp culture, the entrepreneur should obtain the licence from the Aqua Authority or should have submitted the application to the Aqua Authority for issuing the licence.

Procedure for disbursement of subsidy:

The units eligible for subsidy who wish to avail the benefit under different schemes, may apply to MPEDA office for advance approval, wherever specified in the prescribed form. Copies of the schemes, application forms for advance approval and final claims can be obtained from all Regional/Sub Regional Offices and all Regional/Sub Regional Centres (Aqua) of the Authority, free of cost.

The final application will be scrutinized by a Committee constituted for the purpose at the Head Office of the Authority. The eligible subsidy assistance will be decided by the Committee and it will be disbursed to the applicant on execution of a Bond and other documents prescribed by the Authority. In case of violation of any of the conditions of the Bond, the MPEDA shall be entitled to recover subsidy or Grant-in-aid in full without prejudice to such other penal action as the MPEDA may deem fit to impose.

1. **Scheme for acquisition of all processing machinery and equipment for production of value added marine products**

Objective: To assist sea food processors to acquire machinery and equipment for production of value added marine products.

Eligibility: Processors of marine products, whose units are registered under MPEDA Act & Rules

Subsidy: Subsidy will be disbursed @ 25% of the cost of machinery and equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

2. **Scheme for interest subsidy assistance to seafood units facilitate upgradation**

Objective: To subsidise a part of the interest payable by the plant owners to their bank/financial institutions for the loans availed by them for modernization of their plant to achieve conformity to EU standards.

Eligibility: All processing units registered with MPEDA.

Subsidy: The subsidy eligibility will be restricted to a maximum of 7% of the interest charged by the bank/financial institution over and above the international interest, 7% or actual rate of interest over and above the international interest ie.7% which ever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs for a period of three years.

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- ➨ All the trucks equiped with Data Loggers.

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3. Scheme to establish Captive Pre-Processing plants with upgraded facilities

Objective: To upgrade the pre-processing facilities to meet the National and E U standards.

Eligibility: Seafood processors, whose processing units are registered under MPEDA Act and Rules, and independent pre-processors.

Subsidy: 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakh for new construction of pre-processing plants, which is also linked with capacity of workers that can be employed. In the case of renovation, the subsidy is 90% of the average cost of new construction.

4. Scheme for setting of effluent treatment plants in seafood processing plants

Objective: To encourage seafood processors to provide effective effluent treatment plant in their processing units for arriving equivalency to EU norms.

Eligibility: Seafood processors whose processing plants are registered under MPEDA Act and Rules.

Subsidy: 25% of the cost of setting up of Effluent Treatment Plant subject to a maximum of Rs.7.00 lakhs per unit.

5. Scheme for establishment of effluent treatment system attached to shrimp farms

Objective: To prevent horizontal transmission of virus disease from farm to farm.

Eligibility: Shrimp farmers having a minimum water area of 5.00 ha. and above

Subsidy: Subsidy is @ 25% of the capital cost, subject to Rs. 1.5 lakh for Shrimp farms having a water spread area of 5 ha., subject to a maximum of Rs. 6.00 lakh per Beneficiary, for water spread area of 15 ha. and above.

6. Scheme for Medium-Scale Hatcheries

Objective: To supply quality, healthy and disease - free shrimp/prawn seeds to the needy farmers.

Eligibility: Hatcheries registered with MPEDA and following code of practices for hatcheries, having a minimum seed production capacity of 30 million/ year.

Subsidy: @ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh per hatchery.

7. Scheme for setting up of PCR labs in shrimp hatcheries

Objective: To prevent vertical transmission of virus from spawners/ breeders to seeds.

Eligibility: Hatcheries registered with MPEDA and following the code of practices are eligible.

Subsidy: @ 50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh per beneficiary/hatchery

8. Scheme for acquisition of Refrigerated Truck/Containers

Objective: To encourage seafood processors to acquire refrigerated Trucks/containers for transportation of raw material/ finished products.

Eligibility: Seafood processing units registered with MPEDA and having achieved National/International standard.

Subsidy: 25% of the cost of Refrigerated Truck container, subject to a maximum of Rs.3.50 lakh

9. Scheme for establishment of Chill Room facility in seafood processing plant

Objective: To assist seafood processors to set up Chill Room facilities in their processing plants for preserving the quality of the raw material at proper temperature starting from harvest till processing.

Eligibility: Processing plants registered with MPEDA

Subsidy: 25% of the cost of establishment of Chill Room facility subject to a maximum of Rs.3.00 lakh per chill room and the assistance would be available for a maximum of two chill rooms in a processing plant.

10. Scheme for establishment of chill room facilities in Shrimp/prawn farming areas

Objective: To enable the farmers to maintain the quality and freshness of the harvested material till it is disposed off.

Eligibility: Aqua farmers/Entrepreneurs

Subsidy: 25% of the cost of establishment of chill room subject to a maximum of Rs.3.00 lakh per chill room/beneficiary.

11. Scheme for development assistance for export of Aquarium/ Ornamental fish

Objectives: To boost the export of Aquarium/ornamental fish

Eligibility: The registered exporters of Aquarium/Ornamental fish

Subsidy: 10% of the FOB value of export subject to a maximum Rs. 3 lakh per exporter per year.

12. Scheme for acquisition of generator sets

Objective: To assist the seafood processing units to have captive power as a stand by arrangement.

Eligibility: Processing plant units registered with MPEDA

Subsidy: 25% of the cost of the generator set or Rs.2.50 lakh which ever is less.

13. Scheme for installation of water purification system in Seafood Processing Plant

Objective: To assist seafood processors to establish suitable Water Purification System in their processing plant

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for achieving equivalency to EU norms with regard to water quality.
Eligibility: Seafood processing plants registered with MPEDA
Subsidy: 25% of the cost of installation of water purification system subject to a maximum of Rs.2.50 lakh per unit.

14. Scheme for setting up of Chill storage at landing center, Air Port etc
Objective: Promotion of export of fresh/ chilled marine products
Eligibility: individual registered exporters of marine products and pre processors for setting up chill storage at their premises or near or in the landing center or airport.
Subsidy: The quantum of assistance will be 25% of the actual cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.3 lakh per beneficiary.

15. Scheme for installation of automatic flake/chip/tube ice-making machine
Objective: To assist seafood processors to install machines for production of quality ice required for in-plant use
Eligibility: Seafood processing units registered with MPEDA
Subsidy: 25% of the cost of the machine subject to a maximum of Rs.2 lakhs

16. Scheme for upgrading deficient cold storage
Objective: To enable seafood processors to upgrade their storage so as to maintain optimum temperature
Eligibility: Seafood frozen storages registered with MPEDA
Subsidy: 25% for improving insulation and 25% for upgrading the existing diffusers, subject to a maximum of Rs.2 lakh.

17. Scheme for New Farm Development
Objective: To encourage entrepreneurs to set up new farms, so as to boost production for export.
Eligibility: Shrimp/prawn farmers
Subsidy: @ 25% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- per ha. water spread area, restricted to Rs. 1.5 lakh per beneficiary for 5 ha, and above.

18. Scheme for Small - Scale Hatcheries
Objective: To supply quality, healthy and disease-free shrimp/prawn seeds to the needy farmers
Eligibility: Hatcheries registered with MPEDA and following code of practices for hatcheries, having a minimum seed production capacity of 10 million per year.
Subsidy: @ 15% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.1.5 lakh for private hatcheries or @ 25% of the capital cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.2.5 lakh to co-operative sector and @ 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh to Govt. Sector

19. Scheme for setting up of Mini Laboratory
Objective: For effective implementation of inprocess quality control.
Eligibility: Processing units registered with MPEDA
Subsidy: 50% of the cost of equipments, glass wares, chemicals required for setting up the laboratory subject to a maximum of Rs.50,000/-

20. Scheme for installation of Fish finder, GPS and Radio Telephone in Fishing Vessels
Objective: To increase the efficiency of large mechanical vessels.
Eligibility: Registered fishing vessels (OAL less than 20M)
Subsidy: 30% of the cost of equipment and installation limited to Rs.50,000/-

21. Scheme for providing financial assistance to ornamental fish breeders
Objective: To encourage breeding of ornamental fish for export by tiny and small scale breeders.
Eligibility: Individual ornamental fish breeders whose unit have a production Capacity of minimum 50,000 ornamental fish per annum.
Subsidy: 50% of the cost for setting up of a breeding unit cost involved in listed items) subject to a maximum of Rs.40,000/- per unit per beneficiary.

22. Scheme for purchase of water-testing kits/equipment for shrimp farmers
Objective: To analyse/observe the water/soil parameters of the shrimp/ prawn farms
Eligibility: Aqua farmers
Subsidy: @25% of the total cost of the kit/equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary/farmer having a water spread area of minimum 1 ha.

OTHER SCHEMES OF MPEDA

23. Scheme for Insulated Fish Boxes
Objective: For proper preservation of raw materials in iced condition on board fishing vessel, in shrimp farms, peeling sheds and processing plants.
Eligibility: The categories of beneficiaries and the maximum amount of subsidy to each category is, as indicated below:

Category Beneficiary	Maximum amount of subsidy in Rs. per unit
1. Small mechanized boat/country craft (less than 32 ft. OAL)	4,500
2. Mechanised boat owners	15, 000
3. Peeling shed/pre-processing center	50, 000
4. Processing plant	1,00,000
5. Shrimp farmers 5 ha. & less	35,000
6. Shrimp farmers above 5 ha.	50,000

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The intending beneficiaries are free to buy the required sizes of boxes from any of the approved manufacturers to their satisfaction. However, the quantum of subsidy available to the beneficiary will be restricted to 50% of the approved cost and subject to the maximum ceiling fixed above.

Subsidy: Moulded, synthetic insulated fish boxes of various aspects are distributed at 50% of subsidy.

24. Scheme for joint participation in International Fairs

Objective: To encourage the trade for joint participation in International fairs so as to get further share in overseas markets.

Eligibility: All manufacturer exporters registered with MPEDA

Subsidy: 50% of the stall space rental for a maximum of 6 sq. mtrs and 30% of the to and fro air fare by the shortest route to one participant. MPEDA also extends 50% deep freezer rental subject to a maximum of US $600 to the participating company.

25. Scheme for demonstration commercial fishing for Tuna

Objective: To assess commercial viability of modifying existing deep sea fishing vessels for Tuna long lining.

Eligibility: Two vessels identified by Association of Indian Fishery industries.

Subsidy: 50% of the cost of modification of two vessels limited to Rs.45 lakh, 75% of cost of availing services of experts limited to Rs.30 lakh.

26. Scheme for supply of Turtle Excluder Device to fishing vessel operators

Objective: Conservation of Turtle-a protective species under the Indian Wild Life Act.

Eligibility: Mechanised Fishing Vessels using trawl for fishing

Assistance: Fabricated TED will be supplied to eligible vessels in identified areas free of cost.

Scheme for financial assistance for meeting Foreign Technicians / Consultants for developing specific products/ projects

The Authority in its 99th meeting held on 7.2.2002 has approved a proposal to implement a scheme to extent financial assistance for meeting the cost of Foreign Technicians / Consultants for developing specific products / projects.

As per the scheme, an exporter / processor / farmers who wants to avail the services of a foreign technician / consultant should identify the foreign technician or consultant, submit his proposal for the development of the product or project with details of the project cost, qualification and experience of the technician / consultant to be hired to the MPEDA for approval. On receipt of the details, MPEDA would examine the proposal and after ensuring that it is for the development of the marine products export industry will give its approval. The project proposal may be for increasing the production of new species or new products for augmenting the export. The costs to be subsidized will cover only the following items :

1) To and fro air travel normally by economy class but in exceptional cases by business class (one time)
2) A one time daily allowance not exceeding US $ 200 per day for a specific period (includes hotel accommodation, local transportation costs and food allowance) not exceeding 80 days.
3) A lump sum technical fee to be paid

If the exporter's proposal is approved by MPEDA, then it will consider subsidizing upto 50% of the above costs (subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh per beneficiary company per year). When the exporter / processor comes up with his share, the MPEDA will make available its share for payment either directly to the Technician / Consultant or through the exporter in installments after completing each of the work envisaged in the project. In the case of value addition the project should be linked to export. The project proposal submitted by the exporter / processor should bring out in detail the arrangements made for marketing of the products to be developed with the assistance of the foreign technician / consultant in the overseas market.

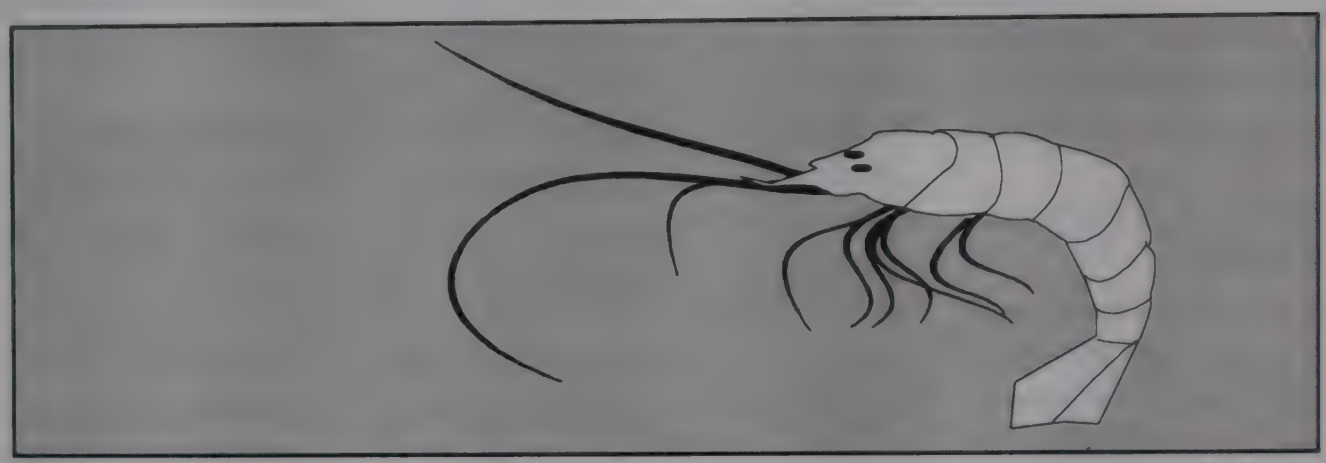
Eligibility criteria

1) Applicants shall be processor / exporter / farmers / hatchery owners registered with MPEDA, proposing to avail the services of foreign technician / consultant for producing / developing specific products / projects which would lead to augment production and export earnings of the country. Consultancy should be for developing new products new projects.
2) The eligibility will be fixed based on the requirements of individual products by a committee.
3) An agreement will have to be executed by the exporter/processor / farmer and foreign consultant with MPEDA that they will honour the terms and conditions of the consultancy.
4) Any other condition to be stipulated by MPEDA.

Details to be submitted by the applicants

1) Detailed project report including the techno-economic viability. 2) Detailed offer from the foreign technician / consultant. Budget Allocation Maximum amount expended will be Rs.20 lakh in 2002-2003.

Our Secret Recipe for Quality



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expertise and experience

Frozen products help boost overall seafood sales

Consumers appreciate having both fresh and frozen options to choose from

Michael F. Bavota

For years, flesh seafood has been pitted against frozen in the seafood department. But some supermarkets are finally putting to rest the old "bait box" stigma of frozen grocery-store seafood. Chains like Publix Super Markets in Florida, which offered little or no frozen seafood in the past, are adding enhanced frozen seafood displays to offer customers more choices.

And consumers are discovering that their seafood needs can be met with fresh and frozen products. The trick is to create separate identities for the fresh and frozen cases so customers know that frozen is not just old fresh product.

Successful frozen seafood displays tend to be separate display units dedicated to seafood that is frozen at the processing source and packaged attractively with nutritional and cooking instructions.

Shrimp is the ideal frozen seafood product and can represent 25 to 33 percent of supermarket seafood sales. Consumers are familiar with shrimp and have learned that they can purchase high-duality shrimp in both fresh and frozen form. They also know that they can store frozen shrimp successfully in their refrigerator or freezer until they need to use it.

You can build a nice frozen and thawed shrimp program by offering several sizes of shrimp. Frozen shrimp is convenient for customers, and private label or branded 1 pound retail bags (IQF) seem to have buy appeal. Anything more than a pound should have a reseal able, zip-lock tab so customers can use only what they need.

Offer several sizes of frozen raw shrimp as well as cooked cocktail shrimp (three sizes of each is recommended). Be sure to include a cooked salad shrimp. It is a good idea to have at least one shrimp in your weekly ad, offering thawed or frozen at the same price.

And don't forget about fillets, the seafood-case mainstay. Ask your seafood suppliers to submit their IQF fillet packages for your review and then choose the fillets of species best suited to your market.

Manufacturers are designing bags and boxes with outstanding graphics that make any frozen seafood display stand out. While there are all levels of price points and quality, each merchant must decide what kind of statement to make with a product line. In some cases, a frozen-at-sea fillet may be of better quality than one in the fresh display. Customers will learn from trying both which works better for their meal-planning needs.

Frozen crabs and scallops are also popular. Since snow crabs are precooked and require little preparation, the buy appeal is extremely high. To reduce shrink, sell as much crab as possible in the frozen state.

This is one item you may want to tray and wrap at store level to create a custom look. Family packs of 2 to 3 pounds will sell well when snow crab is on special, while 1- to 1 1/2- pound packs are better at regular retail. Crab processors also offer retail pre-packed crab in different sized boxes with colorful graphics. Your crab variety can be further enhanced by offering cooked frozen crab species native to your market.

Merchants are having good success selling sea and bay scallops either Fresh or frozen. -There are many choices of scallops on the market. Experiment with both dry and wet scallops to determine which quality level is more acceptable to your market.

Processors offer seafood entries today with high-resolution graphics, and any of these products can be sold frozen or thawed. Supermarkets that want to create a well-rounded frozen-entree category should also consider heat-and-eat and ready-to-cook seafood selections.

Creating a balanced seafood department that incorporates fresh and frozen products is a challenge, but both product forms have a place in the market and can move your sales higher each year.

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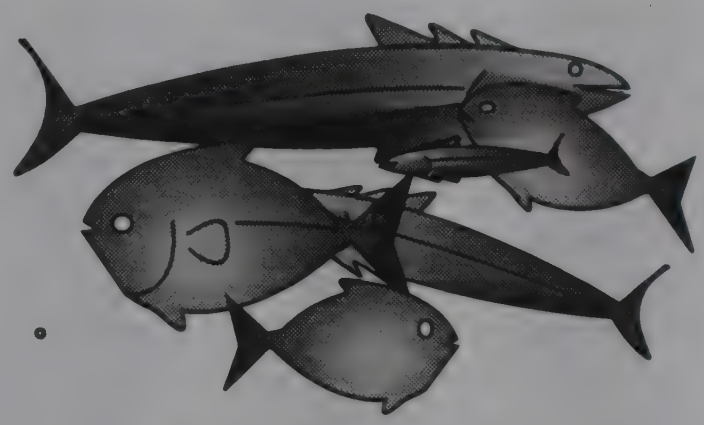

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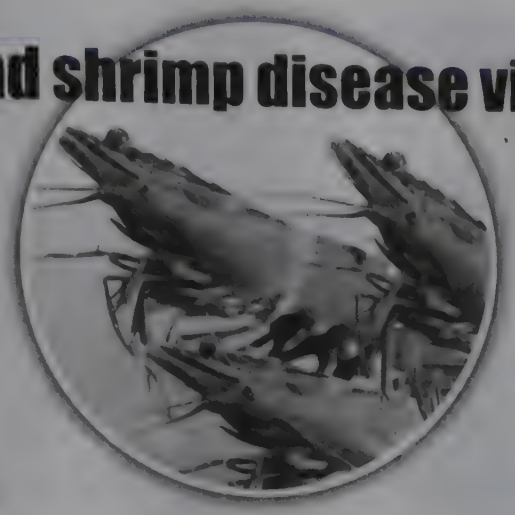
Yellow head shrimp disease virus detection facility setup in CIFT



A testing facility for the detection of Yellow head virus which causes devastating shrimp disease has been setup at CIFT. A scientific team consisting of Dr. Toms C. Joseph, Scientist and Dr. P.K. Surendran, Head of the Microbiology, Fermentation and Biotechnology Division of CIFT has perfected the technique for detection of Yellow-Head Virus, which causes the devastating Yellow Head Disease in shrimps. Yellow-head Disease principally infects pond-reared black tiger prawn, *Penaeus monodon.*

It was first reported in Thailand in 1990 but is known to infect and cause mass mortality in shrimp farming operations throughout Southeast Asian countries. In India, Yellow Head Disease first appeared in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh in 1994. There were a few reports of this disease in Kerala in later years. This syndrome occurs in the juvenile to sub-adult stages of shrimp 5 to 15 grams in size, especially at 50-70 days of grow-out. At the onset of Yellow-Head Disease, shrimp will consume feed at an abnormally high rate for several days. Feeding abruptly ceases and within 1 day, a few infected shrimp appear swimming slowly near the surface at the pond edges. Affected shrimp exhibit light yellow coloration of the cephalothorax (head) area and a generally pale or bleached appearance; they die within a few hours. By the following day, the number of similarly affected shrimp increases dramatically, and by the third day after the first appearance of affected shrimp, the entire crop is typically lost. Infected shrimp frequently exhibit whitish or pale yellowish to brown gills, and often a pale yellow hepatopancreas. It has been noticed that increase in the salinity and ambient temperature will increase the chances of a Yellow head disease outbreak.

Yellow head disease is very difficult to detect by the usual PCR method. In the case of white spot syndrome virus, the genetic material is DNA and so the amplification is easier. But the YHV has Ribo nucleic acid (RNA) as the genetic material and hence chances of interference from tissue RNAses are very great.

The method used for detection of the yellow head virus in CIFT is a "Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction" (RT PCR) technique. In this technique, complimentary DNA is synthesized from the RNA, the genetic material of the virus, by a biotechnological method called Reverse Transcription. This complimentary DNA is then amplified many million times by PCR. The amplified product is then detected by agarose gel electrophoresis and the bands illuminated under UV light.

As per the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regulations of the WTO, all fanned shrimp products shall be screened for White Spot and Yellow Head Viruses. So far this regulation has not been implemented strictly.

The CIFT technique will detect the presence of virus at a very early stage of infection and takes only 4-6 hours to detect the virus causing Yellow-head Disease. The facility is now ready for testing samples from farms and processed shrimps meant for export. CIFT is probably the only laboratory, which is equipped to detect this deadly RNA virus in the country. In this connection it is worth mentioning that CIFT had earlier developed a much more sensitive PCR test for white spot syndrome in shrimp also which could detect that virus at a very early stage, when it will not be detected by conventional PCR tests.

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contd. from page 15

had service cases.

It's tough to determine whether self-service or full-service is more popular with the majority of retailers. According to the *Seafood Business* 2001 retail survey, the full-service seafood counter is alive and well. Nearly 94 percent of the 159 retailers surveyed said they sold the majority of their seafood through the full-service counter.

But whether full-service is making a comeback is debatable. Howard Johnson of H.M. Johnson & Associates in Jacksonville, Ore., says anecdotal evidence indicates the self-service trend is alive and well.

"The trend I saw and continue to see is a decline in full-service based on economics," says Johnson.

Consolidation in the grocery industry has meant big chains are looking at efficiency. Bean-counters realize fully staffed seafood cases are not making the money to justify the expense and that the store real estate could better contribute to profits if used for other products or a self-service case, says Johnson.

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Chefs are getting a kick out of seafood

Bold and spicy concoctions are notching up seafood's flavor profile

Joan M. Lang

To set their specialties apart from the pack in these highly competitive times, operators have turned up the volume on flavor levels. And when it comes to fish and shellfish, simpler is no longer necessarily better.

Even mainstream chains are playing along. By examining new menu items from the top 200 U.S. chains and another group of 50 bellwether up-and-coming chains, Doug Armantrout of Chain Account Menu Survey in Wheaten, Iii., has a pretty good read on some of the top menu seasonings.

"Barbecue and Buffalo flavors are continuing to reach into nontraditional menu categories, including salads and appetizers," say the CAMS publisher, "but we're also seeing an increase in such flavor enhancements as horseradish, garlic, mustard and chilies."

And that trend extends to seafood. Applebee's has a Blackened Whitefish Sandwich, a fillet seated with Cajun spices, grilled and served with spicy tartar sauce. Then there's Bahama Breeze's Grilled Tuna Salad, a pepper-crusted rare salmon steak with soy-sesame dressing.

Naked Fish, a fast-growing chain with 10 units in the Boston area, features fish and shellfish with a Latin twist, such as Orange and Balsamic Glazed Salmon and Coconut and Plantain Coated Shrimp with orange-horseradish sauce.

At Naked Fish, the daily fresh selections brushed with olive oil and grilled now account for less than 10 percent of the menu options.

"That's how we compete in Legal Sea Foods' backyard," says owner Joey Crugnale, one of the original founders of Bertucci's. "We feature items no one else has."

The menu at Wahoo's Fish Tacos, a 23-unit fast-casual Mexican restaurant out of Santa Ana, Calif., centers on Baja-style fish tacos and other products that feature the company's fresh salsa and other flavorful sauces, including a fat-free roasted pepper-cilantro green sauce.

In the 18 years since Wahoo's was launched by three Chinese-immigrant surfers, the selection has grown to encompass everything from burritos and quesadillas to such signature items as the Fish Bowl, ahi rice topped with Cajun beans and a choice of flame-broiled, blackened or teriyaki fish - and, of course, salsa.

"We make all of our sauces in-house, every day," says co-founder Wing Lam. "it's one of the things that sets us apart."

Many chefs borrow from ethnic cuisines when composing their seafood menus. Gerhard Doll, executive chef Chicago's new Avenues restaurant in the five-star Peninsula Hotel, trained with a Michelin-starred French chef but doesn't hesitate to incorporate Asian and other international seasonings into his seafood-intensive menu.

"Because of their relatively neutral taste, fish and shellfish lend themselves particularly well to a variety of different flavors," says the chef. For example, "tournedos" of giant langoustines are lightly poached, then garnished with sweet pepper oil, bocconcini and crisp pancetta for an appetizer. Maine lobster is blanched for two minutes, removed from the shell and sauteed, then presented Asian style with ginger and citronella and garnished with rice noodles, curry butter and bean sprouts.

At Jicama Grill in Louisville, Ky. Executive Chef Anthony Lamas takes his references from Latin America, with a twist.

"People enjoy new flavors and ideas, and as the first restaurant to do Nuevo Latino food in this city, we've been getting an awesome reception," he explains.

"We're taking Latin methods and ingredients and adapting them to North American palates."

One of his most popular specialties is Macadamia Chilean Sea Bass, served with cranberry-scallion couscous and passion-fruit sauce.

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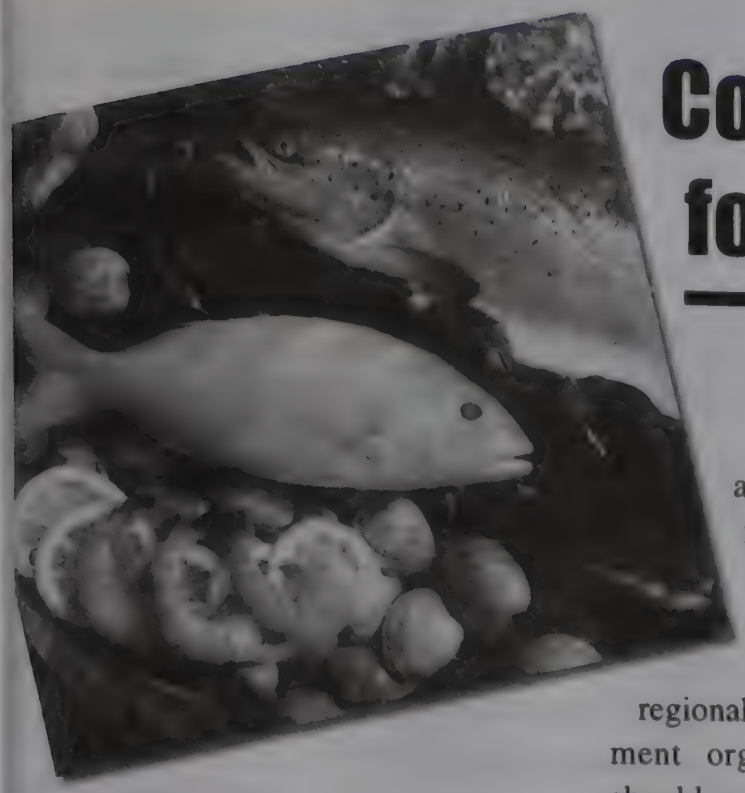

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

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7.3.2 In order to conserve and manage transboundary fish stocks, straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and high seas fish stocks throughout their range, conservation and management measures established for such stocks in accordance with the respective competences of relevant States or, where appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, should be compatible. Compatibility should be achieved in a manner consistent with the rights, competences and interests of the States concerned.

7.3.3 Long-term management objectives should be translated into management actions, formulated as a fishery management plan or other management framework.

7.3.4 States and, where appropriate, subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements should foster and promote international cooperation and coordination in all matters related to fisheries, including information gathering and exchange, fisheries research, management and development.

7.3.5 States seeking to take any action through a non-fishery organization which may affect the conservation and management measures taken by a competent subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement should consult with the latter, in advance to the extent practicable, and take its views into account.

7.4 Data gathering and management advice

7.4.1 When considering the adoption of conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available should be taken into account in order to evaluate the current state of the fishery resources and the possible impact of the proposed measures on the resources.

7.4.2 Research in support of fishery conservation and management should be promoted, including research on the resources and on the effects of climatic, environmental and socio-economic factors. The results of such research should be disseminated to interested parties.

7.4.3 Studies should be promoted which provide an understanding of the costs, benefits and effects of alternative management options designed to rationalize fishing, in particular, options relating to excess fishing capacity and excessive levels of fishing effort.

7.4.4 States should ensure that timely, complete and reliable statistics on catch and fishing effort are collected and maintained in accordance with applicable international standards and practices and in sufficient detail to allow sound statistical analysis. Such data should be updated regularly and verified through an appropriate system. States should compile and disseminate such data in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements.

7.4.5 In order to ensure sustainable management of fisheries and to enable social and economic objectives to be achieved, sufficient knowledge of social, economic and institutional factors should be developed through data gathering, analysis and research.

7.4.6 States should compile fishery-related and other supporting scientific data relating to fish stocks covered by subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in an internationally agreed format and provide them in a timely manner to the organization or arrangement. In cases of stocks which occur in the jurisdiction of more than one State and for which there is no such organization or arrangement, the States concerned should agree on a mechanism for cooperation to compile and exchange such data.

7.4.7 Subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements should compile data and make them available, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, in a timely manner and in an agreed format to all members of these organizations and other interested parties in accordance with agreed procedures.

7.5 Precautionary approach

7.5.1 States should apply the precautionary approach widely to conser-

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vation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources in order to protect them and preserve the aquatic environment. The absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures.

7.5.2 In implementing the precautionary approach, States should take into account, inter alia, uncertainties relating to the size and productivity of the stocks, reference points, stock condition in relation to such reference points, levels and distribution of fishing mortality and the impact of fishing activities, including discards, on non-target and associated or dependent species, as well as environmental and socio-economic conditions.

7.5.3 States and subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements should, on the basis of the best scientific evidence available, inter alia, determine:

a. stock specific target reference points, and, at the same time, the action to be taken if they are exceeded; and

b. stock-specific limit reference points, and, at the same time, the action to be taken if they are exceeded; when a limit reference point is approached, measures should be taken to ensure that it will not be exceeded.

7.5.4 In the case of new or exploratory fisheries, States should adopt as soon as possible cautious conservation and management measures, including, inter alia, catch limits and effort limits. Such measures should remain in force until there are sufficient data to allow assessment of the impact of the fisheries on the long-term sustainability of the stocks, whereupon conservation and management measures based on that assessment should be implemented. The latter measures should, if appropriate, allow for the gradual development of the fisheries.

7.5.5 If a natural phenomenon has a significant adverse impact on the status of living aquatic resources, States should adopt conservation and management measures on an emergency basis to ensure that fishing activity does not exacerbate such adverse impact. States should also adopt such measures on an emergency basis where fishing activity presents a serious threat to the sustainability of such resources. Measures taken on an emergency basis should be temporary and should be based on the best scientific evidence available.

7.6 Management measures

7.6.1 States should ensure that the level of fishing permitted is commensurate with the state of fisheries resources.

7.6.2 States should adopt measures to ensure that no vessel be allowed to fish unless so authorized, in a manner consistent with international law for the high seas or in conformity with national legislation within areas of national jurisdiction.

7.6.3 Where excess fishing capacity exists, mechanisms should be established to reduce capacity to levels commensurate with the sustainable use of fisheries resources so as to ensure that fishers operate under economic conditions that promote responsible fisheries. Such mechanisms should include monitoring the capacity of fishing fleets.

7.6.4 The performance of all existing fishing gear, methods and practices should be examined and measures taken to ensure that fishing gear, methods and practices which are not consistent with responsible fishing are phased out and replaced with more acceptable alternatives. In this process, particular attention should be given to the impact of such measures on fishing communities, including their ability to exploit the resource.

States and fisheries management organizations and arrangements should regulate fishing in such a way as to avoid the risk of conflict among fishers using different vessels, gear and fishing methods.

7.6.5 States and fisheries management organizations and arrangements should regulate fishing in such a way as to avoid the risk of conflict among fishers using different vessels, gear and fishing methods.

7.6.6 When deciding on the use, conservation and management of fisheries resources, due recognition should be given, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws and regulations, to the traditional practices, needs and interests of indigenous people and local fishing communities which are highly dependent on fishery resources for their livelihood.

7.6.7 In the evaluation of alternative conservation and management measures, their cost-effectiveness and social impact should be considered.

7.6.8 The efficacy of conservation and management measures and their possible interactions should be kept under continuous review. Such measures should, as appropriate, be revised or abolished in the light of new information.

7.6.9 States should take appropriate measures to minimize waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and negative impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species. Where appropriate, such measures may include technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries. Such measures should be applied, where appropriate,

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to protect juveniles and spawners. States and subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements should promote, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost effective gear and techniques.

7.6.10 States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, in the framework of their respective competences, should introduce measures for depleted resources and those resources threatened with depletion that facilitate the sustained recovery of such stocks. They should make every effort to ensure that resources and habitats critical to the well-being of such resources which have been adversely affected by fishing or other human activities are restored.

7.7 Implementation

7.7.1 States should ensure that an effective legal and administrative framework at the local and national level, as appropriate, is established for fisheries resource conservation and fisheries management.

7.7.2 States should ensure that laws and regulations provide for sanctions applicable in respect of violations which are adequate in severity to be effective, including sanctions which allow for the refusal, withdrawal or suspension of authorizations to fish in the event of non-compliance with conservation and management measures in force.

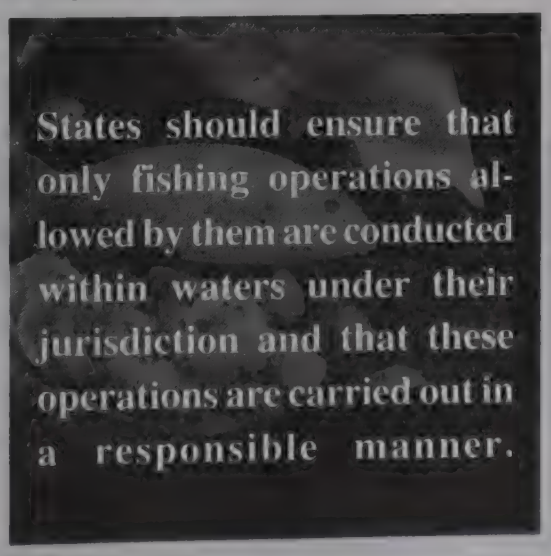
7.7.3 States, in conformity with their national laws, should implement effective fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures including, where appropriate, observer programmes, inspection schemes and vessel monitoring systems. Such measures should be promoted and, where appropriate, implemented by subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with procedures agreed by such organizations or arrangements.

7.7.4 States and subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, should agree on the means by which the activities of such organizations and arrangements will be financed, bearing in mind, inter alia, the relative benefits derived from the fishery and the differing capacities of countries to provide financial and other contributions. Where appropriate, and when possible, such organizations and arrangements should aim to recover the costs of fisheries conservation, management and research.

7.7.5 States which are members of or participants in subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements should implement internationally agreed measures adopted in the framework of such organizations or arrangements and consistent with international law to deter the activities of vessels flying the flag of non-members or non-participants which engage in activities which undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements.

7.8 Financial institutions

7.8.1 Without prejudice to relevant international agreements, States should encourage banks and financial institutions not to require, as a condition of a loan or mortgage, fishing vessels or fishing support vessels to be flagged in a jurisdiction other than that of the State of beneficial ownership where such a requirement would have the effect of increasing the likelihood of non-compliance with international conservation and management measures.


States should ensure that only fishing operations allowed by them are conducted within waters under their jurisdiction and that these operations are carried out in a responsible manner.

8 - FISHING OPERATIONS

8.1 Duties of all States

8.1.1 States should ensure that only fishing operations allowed by them are conducted within waters under their jurisdiction and that these operations are carried out in a responsible manner.

8.1.2 States should maintain a record, updated at regular intervals, on all authorizations to fish issued by them.

8.1.3 States should maintain, in accordance with recognized international standards and practices, statistical data, updated at regular intervals, on all fishing operations allowed by them.

8.1.4 States should, in accordance with international law, within the framework of subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, cooperate to establish systems for monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of applicable measures with respect to fishing operations and related activities in waters outside their national jurisdiction.

8.1.5 States should ensure that health and safety standards are adopted for everyone employed in fishing operations. Such standards should be not less than the minimum requirements of relevant international agreements on conditions of work and service.

8.1.6 States should make arrangements individually, together with other States or with the appropriate international organization to integrate fishing operations into maritime search and rescue systems.

8.1.7 States should enhance through education and training programmes the education and skills of fishers and, where appropriate, their professional qualifications. Such programmes should

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take into account agreed international standards and guidelines.

8.1.8 States should, as appropriate, maintain records of fishers which should, whenever possible, contain information on their service and qualifications, including certificates of competency, in accordance with their national laws.

8.1.9 States should ensure that measures applicable in respect of masters and other officers charged with an offence relating to the operation of fishing vessels should include provisions which may permit, inter alia, refusal, withdrawal or suspension of authorizations to serve as masters or officers of a fishing vessel.

8.1.10 States, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, should endeavour to ensure through education and training that all those engaged in fishing operations be given information on the most important provisions of this Code, as well as provisions of relevant international conventions and applicable environmental and other standards that are essential to ensure responsible fishing operations.

8.2 Flag State duties

8.2.1 Flag States should maintain records of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag and authorized to be used for fishing and should indicate in such records details of the vessels, their ownership and authorization to fish.

8.2.2 Flag States should ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag fish on the high seas or in waters under the jurisdiction of other States unless such vessels have been issued with a Certificate of Registry and have been authorized to fish by the competent authorities. Such vessels should carry on board the Certificate of Registry and their authorization to fish.

8.2.3 Fishing vessels authorized to fish on the high seas or in waters under the jurisdiction of a State other than the flag State, should be marked in accordance with uniform and internationally recognizable vessel marking systems such as the FAO Standard Specifications and Guidelines for Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels.

8.2.4 Fishing gear should be marked in accordance with national legislation in order that the owner of the gear can be identified. Gear marking requirements should take into account uniform and internationally recognizable gear marking systems.

8.2.5 Flag States should ensure compliance with appropriate safety requirements for fishing vessels and fishers in accordance with international conventions, internationally agreed codes of practice and voluntary guidelines. States should adopt appropriate safety requirements for all small vessels not covered by such international conventions, codes of practice or voluntary guidelines.

8.2.6 States not party to the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Vessels Fishing in the High Seas should be encouraged to accept the Agreement and to adopt laws and regulations consistent with the provisions of the Agreement.

8.2.7 Flag States should take enforcement measures in respect of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag which have been found by them to have contravened applicable conservation and management measures, including, where appropriate, making the contravention of such measures an offence under national legislation. Sanctions applicable in respect of violations should be adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations wherever they occur and should deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from their illegal activities. Such sanctions may, for serious violations, include provisions for the refusal, withdrawal or suspension of the authorization to fish.

Fishing gear should be marked in accordance with national legislation in order that the owner of the gear can be identified. Gear marking requirements should take into account uniform and internationally recognizable gear marking systems.

8.2.8 Flag States should promote access to insurance coverage by owners and charterers of fishing vessels. Owners or charterers of fishing vessels should carry sufficient insurance cover to protect the crew of such vessels and their interests, to indemnify third parties against loss or damage and to protect their own interests.

8.2.9 Flag States should ensure that crew members are entitled to repatriation, taking account of the principles laid down in the "Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987, (No.166)".

8.2.10 In the event of an accident to a fishing vessel or persons on board a fishing vessel, the flag State of the fishing vessel concerned should provide details of the accident to the State of any foreign national on board the vessel involved in the accident. Such information should also, where practicable, be communicated to the International Maritime Organization.

8.3 Port State duties

8.3.1 Port States should take, through procedures established in their national legislation, in accordance with international law, including applicable international agreements or arrangements, such measures as are necessary to achieve and to assist other States in achieving the objectives of this Code, and should make known to other States details of regulations and measures they have established for this purpose. When taking such measures a port State should not discriminate in form or in fact

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against the vessels of any other State.

8.3.2 Port States should provide such assistance to flag States as is appropriate, in accordance with the national laws of the port State and international law, when a fishing vessel is voluntarily in a port or at an offshore terminal of the port State and the flag State of the vessel requests the port State for assistance in respect of non-compliance with subregional, regional or global conservation and management measures or with internationally agreed minimum standards for the prevention of pollution and for safety, health and conditions of work on board fishing vessels.

8.4 Fishing activities

8.4.1 States should ensure that fishing is conducted with due regard to the safety of human life and the International Maritime Organization International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, as well as International Maritime Organization requirements relating to the organization of marine traffic, protection of the marine environment and the prevention of damage to or loss of fishing gear.

8.4.2 States should prohibit dynamiting, poisoning and other comparable destructive fishing practices.

8.4.3 States should make every effort to ensure that documentation with regard to fishing operations, retained catch of fish and non-fish species and, as regards discards, the information required for stock assessment as decided by relevant management bodies, is collected and forwarded systematically to those bodies. States should, as far as possible, establish programmes, such as observer and inspection schemes, in order to promote compliance with applicable measures.

8.4.4 States should promote the adoption of appropriate technology, taking into account economic conditions, for the best use and care of the retained catch.

8.4.5 States, with relevant groups from industry, should encourage the development and implementation of technologies and operational methods that reduce discards. The use of fishing gear and practices that lead to the discarding of catch should be discouraged and the use of fishing gear and practices that increase survival rates of escaping fish should be promoted.

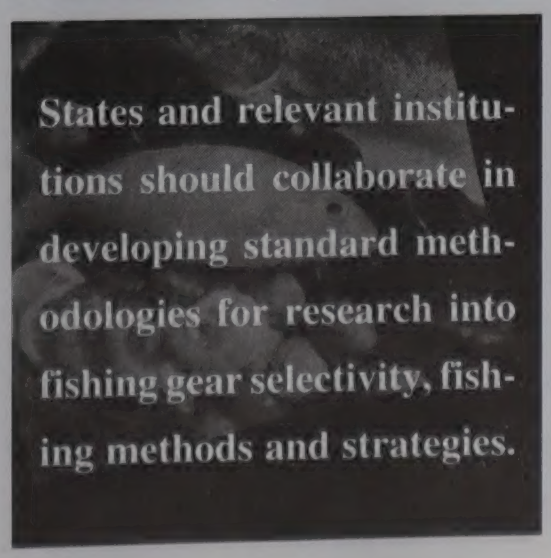
8.4.6 States should cooperate to develop and apply technologies, materials and operational methods that minimize the loss of fishing gear and the ghost fishing effects of lost or abandoned fishing gear.

8.4.7 States should ensure that assessments of the implications of habitat disturbance are carried out prior to the introduction on a commercial scale of new fishing gear, methods and operations to an area.

8.4.8 Research on the environmental and social impacts of fishing gear and, in particular, on the impact of such gear on biodiversity and coastal fishing communities should be promoted.

8.5 Fishing gear selectivity

8.5.1 States should require that fishing gear, methods and practices, to the extent practicable, are sufficiently selective so as to minimize waste, discards, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species and that the intent of related regulations is not circumvented by technical devices. In this regard, fishers should cooperate in the development of selective fishing gear and methods. States should ensure that information on new developments and requirements is made available to all fishers.


States and relevant institutions should collaborate in developing standard methodologies for research into fishing gear selectivity, fishing methods and strategies.

8.5.2 In order to improve selectivity, States should, when drawing up their laws and regulations, take into account the range of selective fishing gear, methods and strategies available to the industry.

8.5.3 States and relevant institutions should collaborate in developing standard methodologies for research into fishing gear selectivity, fishing methods and strategies.

8.5.4 International cooperation should be encouraged with respect to research programmes for fishing gear selectivity, and fishing methods and strategies, dissemination of the results of such research programmes and the transfer of technology.

8.6 Energy optimization

8.6.1 States should promote the development of appropriate standards and guidelines which would lead to the more efficient use of energy in harvesting and post-harvest activities within the fisheries sector.

8.6.2 States should promote the development and transfer of technology in relation to energy optimization within the fisheries sector and, in particular, encourage owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels to fit energy optimization devices to their vessels.

8.7 Protection of the aquatic environment

8.7.1 States should introduce and enforce laws and regulations based on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78).

8.7.2 Owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels should ensure that their vessels are fitted with appropriate equipment as required by MARPOL 73/78 and should consider

fitting a shipboard compactor or incinerator to relevant classes of vessels in order to treat garbage and other shipboard wastes generated during the vessel's normal service.

8.7.3 Owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels should minimize the taking aboard of potential garbage through proper provisioning practices.

8.7.4 The crew of fishing vessels should be conversant with proper shipboard procedures in order to ensure discharges do not exceed the levels set by MARPOL 73/78. Such procedures should, as a minimum, include the disposal of oily waste and the handling and storage of shipboard garbage.

8.8 Protection of the atmosphere

8.8.1 States should adopt relevant standards and guidelines which would include provisions for the reduction of dangerous substances in exhaust gas emissions.

8.8.2 Owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels should ensure that their vessels are fitted with equipment to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances. The responsible crew members of fishing vessels should be conversant with the proper running and maintenance of machinery on board.

8.8.3 Competent authorities should make provision for the phasing out of the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and transitional substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in the refrigeration systems of fishing vessels and should ensure that the shipbuilding industry and those engaged in the fishing industry are informed of and comply with such provisions.

8.8.4 Owners or managers of fishing vessels should take appropriate action to refit existing vessels with alternative refrigerants to CFCs and HCFCs and alternatives to Halons in fire fighting installations. Such alternatives should be used in specifications for all new fishing vessels.

8.8.5 States and owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels as well as fishers should follow international guidelines for the disposal of CFCs, HCFCs and Halons.

8.9 Harbours and landing places for fishing vessels

8.9.1 States should take into account, inter alia, the following in the design and construction of harbours and landing places:

a. safe havens for fishing vessels and adequate servicing facilities for vessels, vendors and buyers are provided;
b. adequate freshwater supplies and sanitation arrangements should be provided;
c. waste disposal systems should be introduced, including for the disposal of oil, oily water and fishing gear;
d. pollution from fisheries activities and external sources should be minimized; and
e. arrangements should be made to combat the effects of erosion and siltation.

8.9.2 States should establish an institutional framework for the selection or improvement of sites for harbours for fishing vessels which allows for consultation among the authorities responsible for coastal area management.

8.10 Abandonment of structures and other materials

8.10.1 States should ensure that the standards and guidelines for the removal of redundant offshore structures issued by the International Maritime Organization are followed. States should also ensure that the competent fisheries authorities are consulted prior to decisions being made on the abandonment of structures and other materials by the relevant authorities.

States and owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels as well as fishers should follow international guidelines for the disposal of CFCs, HCFCs and Halons.

8.11 Artificial reefs and fish aggregation devices

8.11.1 States, where appropriate, should develop policies for increasing stock populations and enhancing fishing opportunities through the use of artificial structures, placed with due regard to the safety of navigation, on or above the seabed or at the surface. Research into the use of such structures, including the impacts on living marine resources and the environment, should be promoted.

8.11.2 States should ensure that, when selecting the materials to be used in the creation of artificial reefs as well as when selecting the geographical location of such artificial reefs, the provisions of relevant international conventions concerning the environment and safety of navigation are observed.

8.11.3 States should, within the framework of coastal area management plans, establish management systems for artificial reefs and fish aggregation devices. Such management systems should require approval for the construction and deployment of such reefs and devices and should take into account the interests of fishers, including artisanal and subsistence fishers.

8.11.4 States should ensure that the authorities responsible for maintaining cartographic records and charts for the purpose of navigation, as well as relevant environmental authorities, are informed prior to the placement or removal of artificial reefs or fish aggregation devices.

will continue in the next issue

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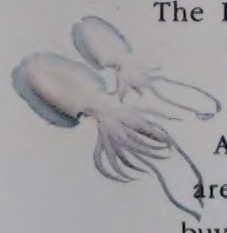

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